

Atkinson, Jas.

Vol. 50

23d CONGRESS.

201. 1853.
[SECOND SESSION]

SPEECH OF
MR. PATRICK H. POPE,
OF KENTUCKY,
Delivered in Committee of the Whole
on the state of the Union, in support
of the bill providing for the purchase,
by the United States, of the private
stock in the Louisville and Portland
Canal Company ;
MR. CHAIRMAN :

I feel profoundly grateful to honorable gentlemen for their kindness in consenting to postpone the orders of the day, to take up the bill under consideration. I will require the courtesy by being very brief. I should not say a word, sir, but that the bill before the committee is a highly important one. It involves the interests of the inhabitants of an immense region, and is entitled to the grave and respectful consideration of this body. All the citizens of the transmontane States, in greater or less degree, are interested in its fate, and they expect us to legislate upon the subject in a liberal, enlightened, and national spirit. In nu-

merous memorials which have been presented, they invoke the interposition of the National Legislature to disembarass their trade of burdens, as injurious as they are unrighteous. They tell you that their industry and enterprise are shackled by unwanted taxation—but their legitimate gains are subjected to the exacts of a corporation almost wholly irresponsible, and they earnestly and respectfully call upon Congress for relief. Sir, they have a deep stake in this matter. Their rights, their interests, their feelings are all involved—

Bessed with more than plenty, they are yet debarred a free and rightful highway to a ready market. Their surplus productions must either rot on their wharves, or in their transit to market, be taxed almost at the will of a licensed corporation.

poration—a corporation most impru-
dently clothed with extraordinary pow-
ers, and possessed of that pernicious
virtue, perpetual existence. Let me not
be told, sir, that these formidable powers
were derived from an act of the Legis-

incorporation—corporation most imprudently clothed with extraordinary powers, and possessed of such pernicious influences, that I am not surprised to hear you told, sir, that these formidable powers were derived from an act of the Legislature of my own State. This fact does not render them less exceptionable. The motives of those who passed the act of incorporation were pure and praiseworthy. They intended to do good, although they acted unwisely. In their anxiety to furnish facilities to the navigation of the Ohio river, they went too far. They

were apprized of the difficulties and perils which the falls of the Ohio presented to the navigator, and they, therefore, incorporated a company to construct the Louisville and Portland canal. They were aware, that there was no surplus land granted, and it was to tempt the en-

were apprised of the difficulties and perils which the falls of the Ohio presented to the navigator, and they, therefore, incorporated a company to construct the Louisville and Portland canal. They were aware, that there was no surplus dual capital, and it was to tempt the employment of foreign means in the undertaking, that the act complained of was passed. Be that as it may, the evil is unquestionably inflicted, and it is now the part of wisdom and duty to adopt the best, I may say, the only mode of correcting the error.

Mr. Chairman, if it be a part of the settled policy of this country, that objects purely, essentially, and confessedly national, shall receive the favorable consideration of the Government, the un-

Mr. Chairman, if it be a part of the settled policy of this country, that objects purely, essentially, and confessedly national, shall receive the favorable consideration of the Government, the one now under discussion is most eminently entitled to it. Recollect, sir, that it is the busy, the enterprising, and increasing thousands of an immense extent of

now under discussion is most eminently entitled to it. Recollect, sir, that it is the busy, the enterprizing, and increasing thousands of an immense extent of country, who demand relief—from a district of country, which stretches from the declivity to the declivity, comprehending within its circuit parts of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the whole of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama,

country, who demand relief—of a district of country, which stretches from the line to the line, comprehending within its circuit parts of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the whole of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and the Territory of Arkansas—of an extent of country which includes within its sweep, the "Great Father of Rivers" himself, and a United Empire uncontrolled and un-

Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and the Territory of Arkansas—of an extent of country which includes within its sweep, the “Great Father of Rivers” himself, and all his beautiful, unrivalled, and magnificient tributaries. Sir, as the “King of Floods” rolls his rushing and lurid waters to the deep, he bears upon his bosom the surplus productions of all these States, and empties them into the Gulf of Mexico.

all his beautiful, unrivalled, and magnificent tributaries. Sir, as the "King of Floods" rolls his rushing and turbid waters to the deep, he hears upon his bosom the surplus productions of all these States, and many more, much of which find a way through the Louisville and Portland Canal. From its mountain sources to its mouth, the Ohio flows freighted with the exportations of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, which States receive in return, by the same communi-

and many more, much of which find a way through the Louisville and Portland Canal. From its mountain sources to its mouth, the Ohio flows freighted with the exportations of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, which States receive in return, by the same communication the valuable and increasing agricultural and mineral productions of the far South and West. What object then, sir, let me inquire, is more national than the one under consideration? Through-

cation the valuable and increasing agricultural and mineral productions of the far South and West. What object then, sir, let me inquire, is more national than the one under consideration? Throughout this wide spread, far-reaching land, can any one be designated in which so many States and so many people are so deeply interested? Sir, there can be but one answer to these questions.

Mr. Chairman, the value of the annual commerce of the Ohio river, is estimated by the committee that reported this bill at five millions of dollars. Recent information and collection have satisfied

Mr. Chairman, the value of the annual commerce of the Ohio river, is estimated by the committee that reported this bill at five millions of dollars. Recent information and reflection have satisfied me that this estimate is too low. I have been credibly informed, that during the year 1833, there was freighted from the

depended to the report of the Committee on Roads and Canals and you will find that some of the steam boats are compelled to pay as much as 150 dollars for a passage through this canal, and must do this whether freighted or empty. Look at the number of boats that pass the canal, and the amount of toll paid by each, and then answered if the evils complained of are not most grievous and unparelleled? Examine the report and you will find that the tolls have increased every year; and notwithstanding the company had to encounter and overcome difficulties and expense and to repair and guard against unexpected disasters, they yet divided, for the year 1833, 6 per cent. on the original stock subscribed, and also declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. for the first six months of the last year, both on the old and new subscriptions. Sir, the dividends must increase. The company has the uncontrollable power to make them as such. But suppose they do not. Does not the present rate of toll amount to an oppressive impost? Let me invoke honorable gentlemen to view this subject in a proper light. Let me beseech them to examine it with the liberal and expanded understandings of statesmen. I can assure them, that the munificence of Government could not be extended to citizens more attached to their country and its institutions than they are, or more ready to respond to the call of duty.—They are enterprising, industrious, patriotic. They ask but for free trade and equal rights—they want no more. That they have been tardy in calling upon you, is no objection to their claim. That the Government has already subscribed for a portion of the stock with the view of aiding the work, is no reason why it should not now purchase the whole stock and make the navigation of the river free to all on the terms suggested by the committee in their report.

Let not the claims of our people be prejudiced by the unfounded suspicion that this measure is a trick put on foot by designing stockholders for selfish purposes. I assure this body that such is not the fact. They have no such purpose. They are not engaged in any motive or inducement to originate such a scheme. The stock is nearly at par in the market—yields now about 6 per cent. per annum *prout* on the amount invested, and the company have the chartered right to make it yield eighteen per cent. per annum. I do solemnly believe that it is, or will be the most profitable stock in the United States. The stockholders are possessed of the most valuable charter in the country, and they know it. No, sir, it is the *people* who are not stockholders that have made this general movement, and have loaded our tables with petitions and memorials for relief. The stern dictates of justice require that Congress should yield to their petitions. Sir, let justice be done though the heavens fall. Deny not their wishes. "Now is the accept ed time" to grant it if you mean ever to grant it. They will preclude the possibility of imposition upon the Government, because it limits the price to be given at \$100 a share. The purchase of the stock will cause no fiscal inconvenience, no sensible effect upon the treasury, because it will be gradual. By occasional purchases, the Government will obtain a majority of the shares, and can thus control the management of the corporation. Let me not be understood as being willing to perpetrate injustice upon those who have risked their funds in the adventure—I mean no such thing. I scorn to do wrong either them or others. But I mean to say, that Congress should assume such a position that they could announce to the stockholders that the work should be a public work—that private interests should yield to the general good—that, remuneration being first made, it is justifiable to appropriate private property to the public use—that, having the power to prevent the imposition of exorbitant tolls, nay, to reduce them as low as they please, they will feel justified in exercising that power, unless the stockholders will part with their stock at a fair price,

to permit a great highway of Su-
perior to be a free highway. Sir, I doubt not
that the stockholders, or a majority of
them, will consent to do so. I know
that some of them are willing to accede
to such a proposition. Why then shall
it not be done? I have heard it stated
in casual conversations, that inasmuch as
the canal is already completed, and Con-
gress has voted to complete it, by sub-
scribing \$290,000 of the stock, that it
is all we should ask. Sir, it is most un-
fortunate that a private company was
ever incorporated for this purpose. The
proper way to have accomplished the
public wishes, would have been to have
applied originally and directly to this
body, to have stated that the navigation
of the Ohio river was interrupted by a
natural obstacle: that a vast portion of
the country was vitally interested in
overcoming this obstacle: that it could
be done with safety and success only by
constructing a canal, and then demand-
ing that as it was for a nation's use, it should

be accomplished with a nation's purse. It would then have stood confessedly upon the same footing as applications to remove snags and sandbars in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which, we know, have been removed by the sanction of Congress. Would Congress have refused the application, in such a shape? Could they have refused? No sir, not when the Delaware breakwater, and a thousand other improvements of inferior importance, stand as monuments of the nation's liberality. If Congress would, or ought to have done so in the first instance, is there any legitimate reason why they should not now step forward, and assume up on the nation the expense of the construction of the canal?—I think not. Let me state a case which seems to me to be opposite. We all know that light houses are erected and sustained at the common expense. Suppose, under a charter granted by Massachusetts when this colony, a private company had erected a light house, and in the shape of tolls were levying a tax on vessels, to the injury and oppression of the citizens of that and other States, and the parties injured were to apply to Congress to purchase the rights of the Company, and free them from the exactions of the corporation, would Congress hesitate to do so? Could they refuse to place the applicants upon the same footing with the citizens of other States who paid no tax for like benefits? Would Congress tell them you once had a fair claim, but it has been forfeited by the act of Massachusetts.—Sir, every sentiment of justice would forbid it. Every impulse of patriotism would prevent it. Let not then, an unwise act of the Legislature of Kentucky, forfeit the undoubted rights of the people of the valley of the Mississippi, but extend to them the same measure of justice that you would extend to the people of Massachusetts.

In conclusion Mr. Chairman, let me again invoke the Committee to give to this subject a fair, liberal, and candid consideration. Let them decide upon the bill under the influence of elevated sentiments. Let them bear in mind that the interests of millions is at stake. Let them recollect that the bill proposes to relieve from taxation, (excepting what may be necessary to keep the canal in repair and pay the requisite charges of superintendence,) the commerce that now flows, and which will flow in all time to come, from the navigable sources of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers and all the tributaries of the Ohio, and Mississippi down to New Orleans, and also to relieve from impost what will be wrought from that modern Babel, back to the respective heads of navigation. Let them reflect seriously on this, and then answer in good faith, if the rejection of the bill under consideration will not be attended with manifold evils, and crying injustice to the people of that country. So, let Congress act in the premises, as becomes the legislature of a great nation. At the close of the year, 1833, there was paid into the national Treasury, as the portion of the Government's tolls, the sum of \$14010. This will annually increase. Let us disdain then to fatten on the fruits of the energies of our fellow citizens. Let us pass a law authorizing the purchase of the individual stock in the company, and then make an offering of the whole on the altar of the common good. Let this be done with the nation's means, because no State can, will, or ought to do it. Ohio will not do it, Indiana will not do it. Kentucky cannot be required to do it. Her interest in the measure is no greater than that of her neighbors, although the Canal is constructed through an elbow—a nook of her territory. No one of the transmontane States will do it with her separate means. It will never be done with their *united* resources, because the poverty of many, and the disagreeing, dis-united, and divided councils of all, will ever prevent it. Let then, I repeat, the common purse be opened to remove, now and forever, the tax imposed on the navigation of a river, whose waters, prolonged as they are, would be freely impurpled with the blood of battle, should the country's voice ever require it to flow in battle-flow.

Win. P. Johnson, comp't. }
against } IN CHANCERY.

This day came the complaint and his attorney, and on his motion, the defendant not having entered her appearance herein, agreeably to the rules and rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant had been informed of the contents of this bill. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that unless the said defendant appear hereon before the first day of the next term of this Court, and answer the complaint in bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against her. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.

A Copy: Teste.
DAN^l B. PRICE, c j c o

Nov. 25-459w

NOTICE—1835.

ALL persons indebted to me are respectfully and earnestly solicited to call and settle.

and earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts. By so doing, the subscriber will be obliged.

THOS. C. OREAR.

Jan. 6-1-19

GAZETTE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION.

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,

Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the nomination of the National Convention.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career, and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the Thames Dinner.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the democratic members of both branches of the Legislature, and others, held at the capital in the town of Frankfort, on the evening of the 17th of February, 1835, for the purpose of making into consideration (among other subjects) the propriety of recommending to the Democratic Republicans of the Union, a designated time and place of holding a National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States—and of appointing a proper number of suitable delegates to represent this democracy of Kentucky in such proposed Convention. SAMUEL DAVISS, Esq., of the Senate, was unanimously called to the chair, and J. L. MURRAY, appointed Secretary of the meeting—and the object of the meeting having been explained by an address suited to the occasion. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting before final adjournment will proceed to nominate a suitable number of delegates to represent the Democratic Republicans of Kentucky in said Convention.

Resolved, That a Committee of six be appointed to select one suitable person from each Congressional district, and two from the State generally, as delegates to attend said Convention, and that said Committee be directed to prepare suitable resolutions with an address, to the people of Kentucky, and report the same to our next meeting—whereupon, William T. Willis, Ambrose Bramlett, Wm. H. N. Drake, Henry C. Harris, and J. L. Murray, were appointed by the Chair to constitute said Committee.

And thereupon the meeting was adjourned to meet again on Monday evening, the 23d inst.

Monday evening, the 23d instant, the meeting convened at the capitol, pursuant to adjournment—when the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which being read and approved of by the meeting, were severally adopted, viz:

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The circumstances which have called us together, the interesting crisis in the affairs of the National administration, and those of the democratic party in Kentucky, afford the apology for this address.

The basis of our union, and the inducements to the adoption of the Federal Constitution are happily expressed, in its preamble in the following words—"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves, and to our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States." The powers delegated to the federal government by that Constitution, are directed exclusively to those ends—The states in its adoption over jealous of granting over much, by an early amendment, limited its construction by the following section: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The union thus established upon the firm basis of a written Constitution, the patriots who achieved it by their toil and blood spent in the revolution, and their political forecast in conceiving it; feeling that they had done enough for themselves and their posterity, retired to repose under its protection, in the enjoyment of its blessings.

From that period to the present time, our growth as a nation stands unparalleled in the annals of the world; true we have again and again been excited and convulsed by political dissensions, which have marred our domestic interests, and disturbed our private relations, yet when our national rights were outraged by foreign force, which led to the late war, we forgot in the love of country, and pride of national character, those lesser evils, and united in the expulsion of the greater. Since which time those political differences have become more widely spread, and more exciting in their character, and within a few years past have assumed such a threatening aspect, that the real patriot has cause of alarm; if not a just apprehension for the stability of our institutions. To those who love their country, and are prepared to unite in all their energies to avert the dread catastrophe, it may not be uninteresting, calmly to enquire into the real source from which those difficulties spring, animated by those feelings, we are prepared to give it as our opinion, that all the political convulsions which have agitated us a

nation, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, have grown out of the efforts of ambitious men, to claim the exercise of powers under that instrument by construction which its authors never intended to confer, and which its palpable import, its letter, and its spirit, do not authorize.

The first exercise of that constructive power as we contend, was in granting the charter of the first Bank of the United States—and which produced our first political division. The advocates of that measure early after the disturbances which it produced were called Federalists, its opponents democrats or republicans—The next abuses of the Constitution in the exercise of power by construction, were in the enactments of the laws under the administration of the elder Adams, called the alien and sedition laws. Those strides of power so alien to the republican party, that they awakened from the momentary slumber of security which they indulged in, after the triumph of the revolution and the adoption of the Constitution, and hurled from power the elder Adams, and placed in his stead Jefferson, their greatest champion, and who is justly regarded as this day, as the father of the democracy of our country—The principles of his administration were so approved, that afterwards in 1811, when the federalists again sought empire, by an effort at a re-charter of the then existing bank of the United States, all its money and the influence of all the talents it had corrupted, were unable to carry the measure, and it expired by its original limitation.

The last war, a measure of necessity, had been greatly prolonged by the union of a portion of the federalists in name of the eastern states, in opposition to the energetic measures recommended by the existing administration, with a view to its speedy termination, and which had involved the country in a considerable debt—The deranged condition of our financial affairs as a nation, was seized upon by the federalists, as the appropriate season for an application for a charter of a national Bank, under the pretext of assisting the government in its financial operations. Some of our distinguished statesmen, then in Congress, who had been reared in the democratic ranks, and been elevated by that party, had but recently spent years abroad representing the union in the character of ministers, and imbibed the heretical political doctrines which govern intriguers for office, in the old world. Presuming upon the confidence of their countrymen, and being themselves further moved by ambitious aims towards their own elevation, did in opposition to their principles and sentiments avowed and published on other occasions, unite with the federalists, and became the successful advocates of the act of state institutions to manage money matters. These men, and learned in the old countries of Europe, that the money power combined with the distribution of the government revenues, skillfully directed, would make the existing administration popular. It is true that in monarchies and aristocratic governments, the money power controls, under the old Kingly maxim, that "money is power." But whether it shall influence the action of a Republic, it will soon be made manifest, its character will change and it will be the money power, and not principles which will control it. The Bank of the United States was the most potent instrument in the hands of the federalists, for the overthrow of democracy; and its steps towards that end have been gigantic. Its operations have been directed to the destruction of our local institutions, and caused to be left in the hands of a confiding people, a large amount of discredited paper, the cause of which was by the advocates of that Bank, artfully attributed to the incompetency of state institutions to manage money matters: an almost general embarrassment and ruin ensued; the enterprising citizen became the victim of the desolation of the mammoth; their property was sacrificed, having become the easy prey of its favorites, its cringing supporters, known in those days as the "money power." Even the present times, by the names of shays, usurers, brokers &c. &c. fed attacks. These men, having grown fat upon the spoils of the unwary and unsuspecting, together with their followers and disciples, assumed to themselves the character of "all the decency" of the land, while those who stood boldly forth in opposition to the bank, and in support of democratic principles were in Kentucky, denounced as the "other side of the street." Animated by success, the federalists sought strength by calling into action all the influence of the money power. To that end they directed their influence in the national legislature, to increase the revenues, enrich the treasury, and buy themselves into power by its distribution; whence originated the constructive tariff measures, and all the constructive American system projects, in the shape of national roads, canals, &c., and the bribing and logrolling system, in buying up states from their allegiance to the people and their principles, by taking stock in their internal corporations and works of improvement.

While these things were in embryo the presidential election of 1824 came on—a plurality of votes being before the people, and no one having received the majority of the whole votes given, the election devolved upon Congress. The claims of the distinguished candidate General Jackson, who had received a greater number of votes than any other candidate, and who was manifestly the choice of the American people by any two of them, were overlooked, and by the direction of an intrigue, then new in this country, the office of President was conferred upon John Quincy Adams—Under his administration the doctrines of the American system party were carried to their fullest extent; after his elevation, the democratic party, believing that the principles of the constitution had been outraged, and having become alarmed at the strides which their opponents had made in the exercise of power by construction, rallied in the majesty of their strength, and in the election of 1828 gloriously triumphed, by elevating in his stead our present venerable Chief Magistrate—although defeated in the election, and subsequently in that of 1832, his opposition have not disappeared as will be herein after shown.

Inflexible in his principles the President, vetoed the recharter of the Bank which was passed in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, & passed two more with a view to produce that result, is believed by many, than from motives of public policy, and the general good. He also vetoed the bill for the recharter of the Bank of the United States, and subsequently directed the discontinuance of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the deposits of the public money in that institution. These decided steps alarmed the federalists, in the cherished hopes of ascendancy. Unwilling to lose the ground they had gained, on the floor of Congress, by the actions of the bank and the feverish impatience of some of the political aspirants, who had been elevated to office under the grasp of democracy, but who had been reduced from its ranks by the acts of the opposition, or had deserted because of disappointment—a coalition was formed between the Bank, federalists, the disappointed, and the opposition generally, and a measure was made to overthrow the democratic government. The last session of Congress, was the season of their mightiest efforts. The Bank openly entered the political arena; presses & printers were subsidized; writers and lawyers were hired; and Congressmen mysteriously changed their principles; a panic ensued. Immense cases of pecuniary distress were depicted, and magnified; the Bank lent its aid, with all

its resources, to realize that which had been falsely portrayed, by the application of its sword upon its debtors, and many of its partisans were made every branch of its own wanted possession. In short the country was declared to be in a state of Revolution—against all this storm, the true democrats remained firm, sustained by their President with a moral courage possessed by no other man living. And what has been the result? The late fall elections in the North and elsewhere resulted in a triumph of democracy; the bank passed away; the Bank acknowledged its doom; the forced union of the triumvirate is dissolved, and the opposition are defeated, routed, and prostrated. And what may we ask, is now the real condition of our country? At peace with all the world, the star-spangled banner floats majestically over the most friendly footing, with all the civilized and many of the barbarous nations of the earth; the commercial enterprise of our citizens, is rewarded by the profitable exchange of our products and manufactures; for those of every other climate and country, contributing to their wealth, and the comfort and luxury of their countrymen; and every branch of industry is in a flourishing condition—and the productions of the soil command better prices generally, than at any other period in our history as a people. As a nation we stand the proud beacon, to the oppressed and benighted of all mankind, pointing to the path of equality, prosperity and greatness.

The period for which our present Chief Magistrate was elected, is drawing to its close, and this high destiny of a distinguished writer has said, "The condition on which God hath given liberty to man, is eternal vigilance." We have no apprehensions that our republican institutions ever will, or ever can, be overthrown, while our statesmen are so vigilant. It is only by stealth and indirection that they can be subverted. Ambitious men, impatient of political honors may be seduced to unite with the insidious enemy, and their misguided followers may become the unconscious instruments of the destruction of their country. To prepare against which, we hold it to be our imperative duty, ever to remain on the political watchtower. New combinations are spoken of, and efforts are making to divide our ranks. Distinguished democrats are pointed out through the instrumentality of the opposition, disorganized as it is, as candidates for the next presidency. Such a result must be regretted, for the period for which our present Chief Magistrate was elected, is drawing to its close. And although he has sailed over a tempestuous ocean, buffeted by storms, and attacked by pirates, he has thus far preserved the ship of State. A better pilot never held the helm—and manfully have the crew stood by him, even when officers of rank turned traitors to the cause. By cutting off some of our most valued statesmen, and by substituting some of our native born, who is made more worthy, and is in better condition to float proudly down the stream of time, and will do so, while public virtue is cherished, & love of country and patriotism honored.

The selection for the next presidency is approaching, and the public mind should be directed towards those best calculated to supply the places of the present incumbents. We are anticipated, we apprehend, by our democratic friends throughout the state, when we recommend to their approval and for their support MARTIN VAN BUREN Esq., of the state of New York, and our own fellow citizen, Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of the state of Kentucky, two gentlemen, whose high prerogatives of character, and principles, for the distinguished offices of President, and Vice President, of the United States. But composing only one of the twenty-four states of the union, and impressed as we are with the necessity of concentration of action, and the necessity of our friends throughout the state, and the union, who are in favor of a National Convention, when the claims of all our distinguished statesmen, may be canvassed, and the choice of the majority be determined. In political conflicts and high party times, experience has established the necessity of such election, for such purposes, and we will cheerfully submit to the result, and support the candidates which it may recommend—we regard it as proper that we should say something of the claims of the gentlemen, we recommend to its consideration.

Although Mr. VAN BUREN, who stands unrivalled in the estimation of a majority of our friends throughout the state, for his high ability and untiring industry, unequalled by any other man—uniform in his democratic principles, uncompromising in his hostility to the Bank of the United States in all its forms—he too has shared a portion of the denunciations of our opponents, but his services to his country have been so preeminent, and so generally understood and known by the people, that the shafts of slander directed towards him have fallen harmless at his feet.

Whilst it is known to all, that Col. JOHNSON'S services in the National Legislature, have been manifoldly directed to the business objects of his constituents, and to the interests of the people, he has been uniformly and unflinchingly in the front of the people throughout every part of the union, in matters presented for the action of Congress, the several departments of the Government; yet he has been a leader in many of the most interesting questions that have ever agitated the councils of the nation.

The counter report produced by him in defending the conduct and character of General Jackson for his military operations in the Seminole War; his reports on the Sunday mail, and his denunciations, together with speeches made on those and on other occasions, remain monuments of his distinguished abilities, liberal and enlightened policy, and devoted patriotism. The friends of General Jackson will cherish with pride his memory, and his services to his country, and his high position in the history of the nation, will be a source of pride to the people of the United States; for in the prosecution of the war, Mr. VAN BUREN took the lead in the Senate, in its support. By the measures introduced by him, the speeches delivered, and the powerful addresses to the public mind, he secured the election of General Jackson by the federal party, and the election of 1832 were won by the friends and supporters of Mr. Madison. When the new legislature, entirely democratic, was convened by Governor Tompkins, Mr. Van Buren had the honor to bring forward, and carry through, amidst the applause of patriots, and the denunciations of the opposition, the most energetic war measure ever adopted in America—the classification bill as he called it, the "conscription bill as they called it." To complete his course in support of the war, and to crown his meritorious labors, to bring it to a happy close, it became Mr. Van Buren's fortune to draw up the vote of thanks of the greatest body of the nation, the Congress of the United States, which the war had produced.

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THE TULLERIES.

From "Letters from Europe," By Wm. H. Seward.

The Tuilleries is a magnificent structure, worthy the greatness and glory of the country. It is three stories in height, and about 700 feet in length. It consists of five different pavilions, with intervening buildings connecting them together. The front presents, what at first view seems an incongruous association of five different orders of architecture, although, on more careful attention to the different parts of the building, you discover that they are not blended, and that the decorations of each are in the best taste, and of the most exquisite execution. The centre pavilion is surmounted by a lofty dome, on which is seen the tri-colored flag of France. The palace was founded by Catherine de Medici, who prosecuted a vast work with great industry, until recollecting that it was situated in the parish of St. Germain P. Auxenois, and being under the influence of a superstitious apprehension, that the name of St. Germain was ominous to her, she suddenly relinquished it. It was enlarged by Henry 4th and Louis 13th, and completed by Louis 14th. It was not the magnificence of the palace which interested me so much, while I traversed the pavements around it, as the all engrossing reflections arising from the tenancy of it by the unhappy Louis 16th, and the bold yet cautious possession of it by Bonaparte as Consul.

The gradual establishment of Bonaparte's Court; the grief with which Josephine viewed the overwhelming increase of his wealth and power and glory; the decay of her domestic happiness; the relentless workings of that ambition which urged Napoleon to demand a divorce from a woman whom he dearly loved; the pitiful subservience of the church which pronounced it at his bidding; the noble magnanimity and resignation with which the wife, after a fierce struggle, yielded to the demands made; as she thought, by the inexorable destiny of Napoleon; the arrival of the new Empress; the acclamations of the idolatrous Parisians, on the birth of the young King of Rome, sent by Providence, as they thought, to confirm forever the dynasty of Napoleon; the acclamations of the same crowd when the founder of this destiny fled before his pursuers, and an expelled and long persecuted race were restored to their Courts, by the strong arm of foreign powers; the enthusiasm with which successively the restored was expelled, and the expelled Napoleon restored to the proud residence of Kings; the stirring history of the hundred days; the sinking of the star of Napoleon's power forever; and the successive revolutions which have caused the Tuilleries again to popule (tenants chosen in a moment of popular excitement, and holding their possession by a tenure so precarious as the fickle will of this versatile people! Who could look at the Tuilleries, when such a throng of reflections crowd upon his thoughts, without interest? Oh, who, thus looking at them, could covet the glory, or the wealth, or power of Royalty? The principal entrance of the court of the Tuilleries is the grand triumphal arch erected by Napoleon, in 1806. It is built of beautiful marble, of the most correct proportions, and decorated with the most exquisite taste. I think I have no where seen a more beautiful monument. Its model was that of Septimius Severus, at Rome. It is sixty feet wide and forty five feet high. It has one grand arch in the centre, fourteen feet wide, and one on each side eight and a half feet wide. Each front has four Corinthian columns of Languedoc marble, supporting figures of Graces. The roofs of the side arches are decorated with thunderbolts and branches of laurel and palm. Figures emblematic of France,

adorn the roof of the grand arch. Beside these decorations, are groups representing the entry of Munich, the battle of Austerlitz, and the capitulation of Ulm. But the most splendid ornament of this arch was, as is said here, the statue of Napoleon, in a triumphal car drawn by four horses. The horses, which were of bronze, were part of the spoils of conquest having been taken by Napoleon from the great square of St. Marc, at Venice, and as if they were identified with the history of the transfer of power, had originally adorned the triumphal arch of Nero at Rome. The sad reverses of 1814 brought in turn the spoliation of this insubstantial monument; the groups illustrative of Napoleon's victories were removed! His statue and car of victory were contemptuously hurled from the summit, the horses were restored to Austria, among her recaptured spoils, and in 1828 their place was supplied by a car of victory drawn by horses made after the model of those which were lost, and a figure emblematic of the Restoration. It remains to be added that the triumphal arch was again made to correspond to the temper of the times, after the revolution of 1830. The representation of Napoleon's victories was restored, and the Genius of the Restoration was made to give place in the car to the Goddess of Victory. Thus completed, it is presumed that whatever may be the changes which the Tuilleries "are heir to," this beautiful monument will be permitted to remain an appropriate entrance to the palace, and a proud monument of the glory of French arms.

From the Globe.

We copy with pleasure from the London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science, for December, 1834, conducted by that eminent philosopher, Sir David Brewster, the following extract; and we are further happy to state, for the information of his friends, that Mr. Featherstonhaugh, is returned in good health from a tour in the Territory of Arkansas, and is expected to report his results in a few days.

"We announce, with great satisfaction, a most important act of legislation by the Congress of the United States, the authorization of a geological survey of that fine country, so rich in minerals and geological phenomena. It gives us pleasure also, to add that President Jackson has committed the execution of this arduous and risky task to Mr. Featherstonhaugh, one of the members of the Geological Society of London, who has acquired deserved reputation as a practical and ardent geologist. This gentleman has been many years a resident of the United States, and it is of him that Mr. Conybeare, in his celebrated report, says—"Mr. F. a geologist eminently qualified, with his intimate acquaintance with European formations, to advance those comparative views which demand the principal attention in our science."

"We cannot but look with unmixed admiration upon the steadiness with which all the great interests of the United States are pursued. The States have wisely concurred in a great act of legislation that cannot but redound to the best interests of their country, and the substantial advancement of natural science. It is an act which Europe will admire, and we hope imitate, and that will ever reflect great honor upon the administration of the present distinguished Chief Magistrate of the United States."

New Goods.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his old stand near the lower end of the upper Market House, a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting in part of the following articles:

Scarlet, red, white, green and yellow flannels, Steel-washed Satinets, Canton flannels and Umbrellas, Bed tickings and children's socks assorted, Apron checks and furniture do, Black, brown, and green bombazets, 3-4 and 4-4 bleached and brown shirtings, Waxed and Cotton suspenders, Plaid, Madras and cotton flag hks, Gentlemen's silk handkerchiefs, new style, Ladies' and gentlemen's beaver, silk and woolen gloves, Mexico, wool and chintz shawls, Worsted and cotton hose and half hose, Ladies' and gentlemen's Tartan and Circassian plaid cloaks, Super new prints, plaid gingham, Super felt ribbons, bobbinet lace assorted, Plaid and figured bonnet, swiss, jaconet and muslin, Gilt coat, and buff buttons, coat moulds, pearl and bone buttons, Back, dressing, fine ivory, side and turn top combs, Ladies' and misses, pruned morocco shoes, and boots, large size, Men's and boys for and seal skin caps and fur hats, Men's boots and children's shoes assorted, Patent thread and cotton balls, Roan's working dress, Pins, and nipping pins, needles assorted,

GLASS WARE

Groceries, Queensware, and Hard ware, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, superior quality Coffee, Sugar, rock candy, assorted, liquorice ball, Almonds, fibrets, english walnuts, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, rase ginger, allspice, pepper, mustard, cayenne pepper, chocolate, indigo, madder, allum, copersas, snuff, &c. &c.

FRUITS,

Green Apples, Prunes, Raisins, Figs, Lemons, preserved Limes, Dates, &c. &c.

FRESH OYSTERS,

And many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold unusually low for cash, or bartered for country produce.

ALSO,

Two FINE HORSES, one a Sumpter Filly, for sale.

WM. TUCKER.

Nov. 25—45.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1835.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Delegates appointed to represent the DEMOCRACY OF KENTUCKY in General Convention.

THO. P. MOORE, JOSEPH HOLY, THO. J. PEW, J. O. HARRISON, L. SAUNDERS, JR.	On the part of the State.
THO. JAMES, JAMES O'HARA.	First District.
F. D. WARD, CHAS. HENDERSON.	Second District.
GEORGE WORK, ELIJAH HISE.	Third District.
DR. WAGLEY, DR. THOMPSON.	Fourth District.
SAM. DAVIES, HARRISON DANILL.	Fifth District.
GEN. ELIAS BARBEE, DR. EDMONSON.	Sixth District.
WM. P. DEVAL, WM. B. BOOKER.	Seventh District.
WORDEN POPE, E. F. NUTTALL.	Eighth District.
JOHN SPEEDSMITH, HENRY C. HARRIS.	Ninth District.
MATTHEWS FLOUNOY, WM. H. TODD.	Tenth District.
THOMPSON WARD, THOMAS MARSHALL.	Eleventh District.
N. D. COLEMAN, TANDY ALLEN.	Twelfth District.
JEFFERSON PHELPS, JOHN PRATT.	Thirteenth District.

We confess our surprise at seeing in the "Commonwealth" a re-publication of Mr. Shippen's letters to President Biddle, and his replies, accompanied by the accounts of such a creature as Prentice. All honorable men of the Bank party, unite in condemning the conduct of the Senate's committee in using the private, secret, and confidential letters of Mr. Shippen and Mr. Harper, and bringing forward the correspondence of persons now in their graves, in order to wreck their fury on private citizens, in nowise concerned in these matters, and when their writers have gone to their long account. If the Editor of the Commonwealth is satisfied to fill the humble post of retailer of the filth of the Journal, and the initiator of the infamous career of its Editor, he is welcome to his choice. He will however gain nothing in the estimation of those even of his own party whose good opinions are worth having.

But how do "the slaves of the lamp," the tame tools of the Bank justify this outrage? The charter by which this monopoly holds its exclusive privileges, gives the distinct right to congress to examine at all times its books and papers, for the purpose of preserving a constant eye over its proceedings, and to guard against violations of that instrument. In the exercise of that clear right, the House of Representatives appointed a committee, to examine the books and papers of the institution, to ascertain whether certain charges of corruption which were loudly made against it were true. Like some trembling felon, conscious of guilt and dreading the light of truth, the Bank refused to permit the evidence to be examined, and even whilst insulting the majesty of the people confessed its guilt. It was charged with having expended money for the corruption of presses, members of Congress and others, and various other high crimes. Mr. Walsh declared that the Bank, by its refusal, had preserved the honor of congress! What a volume is contained in that declaration of a hired writer of the culprit. But so much was public indignation roused, that its myrmidons in the Senate determined to play the state stratagem of investigation by their own instruments to whom the books and papers of the Bank were freely opened, and even those reported to be fair and honest in the management of the Bank except that there had been rather too much purchasing of presses and Editors!

To revenge themselves however on some of those who had aided in prostrating their last hope, this honorable committee dug up from their depositories the above correspondence, assailing the private characters of our fellow citizens from the salaried spies and agents of the Bank stationed in our cities. Little did the people of Louisville and Lexington believe that the great Mogul at Philadelphia was drawing from his agents in their midst comments on their private characters, to be held in reserve and published to the world to suit his malice or revenge. The letter from Lexington however, rather amuses us than otherwise, inasmuch as it affords us an opportunity of congratulating some four or five of Mr. Harper's flock, upon their having since that time made the discovery

of the road to the good opinion of President Biddle and his satellites here. We presume Mr. Biddle in no future letter will ever speak of them "as an unhappy specimen" of their kind, nor will he call them "totally unfit and incompetent," hereafter, since they have deserted Jacksonism and all its abominations, and been received into the pale of the true political hierarchy. Most of them have since been placed in office by Mr. Biddle's friends here, and one of them has even become "qualified" and taken his seat as a director of the Bank, whilst another was invited to accept a clerkship. O Tempora, O Mores?

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Kentucky is to adjourn this day, and probably stands adjourned at this moment for want of a quorum, as many of the members have passed through here on their way home. The Internal Improvement Bill passed both houses and will become a law. Judge Hewitt was acquitted of the charges brought against him.

We understand that the acting Governor has nominated Messrs. John Chambers, of Mason, and E. M. Ewing, of Logan, as Associate Judges of the Appellate Court, vice Messrs. Underwood and Nicholas resigned. Also, Thomas P. Wilson, of Shelby as circuit Judge in this Judicial district, vice Judge White, deceased.—all confirmed.

Late News.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—The arrival of the *Orpheus* from Liverpool brings us very late intelligence from Europe. The dates are to the 18th of January from Liverpool, and to the 14th from Paris. The Message of the President caused much excitement in France. The King instantly recalled the French Minister from the United States, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs tendered to Mr. Livingston his passports to leave the kingdom. Many of the Parisians however, ridicule the blustering of the French government.

The elections were progressing in England with unprecedented animation. London sent all reform members. The contest however, is much more equal than we had imagined. The returns thus far, give 77 reformers, to 60 Tories.

The Journal of Havre, says, commenting on the President's Message:—"They have promised payment; and it is asked whether the Chambers will consider the Message as an attack on its dignity, or whether through timidity they will pass the indemnity bill. In the latter case, it will be said that our Ministry, and the cabinet at Washington, will have leagued to destroy the independence of the Chambers. If, therefore, the majority of the Chambers submit to the earnest entreaties of the Ministry, and have the weakness to pass the bill of indemnity, which it has once rejected, without a threat, it will be the Ministry, more than the subservient Chamber, that public opinion will accuse. The public will then be indignant at a Ministry, who, forgetful of all nationality, have plotted with the American government, to destroy the independence of the French Chambers." &c.

The Paris Journal des Debats, ridicules some proceedings in the French Chambers on the 10th, when a member depicted the consequences of a war with America.

An extraordinary express has brought us the whole of the Paris Journals of Wednesday. The *Moniteur* publishes in its official part the following important article.

"The King has recalled M. Serrurier, his Minister at Washington. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified the resolution to the Minister of the United States at Paris, informing him at the same time that the passports which he may be in need of in consequence of that communication, are at his disposal.

"In the execution of the engagements entered into by France, the Project of Law relative to the American claims will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies. A clause will be added to it intended to project (guarantee) effectually such French interests as might be endangered."

The Journal des Debats inserts the foregoing article, the impending publication of which, having been run on Tuesday evening, is noticed in most of the Journals of Wednesday, morning. The Temps cannot persuade itself that the Bill will be presented to the Deputies.

"It is this evening affirmed," says the National, "that the Minister of to-morrow morning is to announce that Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, has received his passports, and that M. Serrurier, Minister of France in the United States, has been recalled. War is therefore declared."

"But at the same time that the Royalty of the 7th of August gives such satisfaction to its outraged dignity, it orders its ministers to present after to-morrow to the Chambers of Deputies, the Treaty with the United States, and in the course of eight days peace will be made." Our Paris correspondent observes that the *Moniteur's* announcement has excited more alarm than alarm.

Lowell, Mass.—The following statistical account of the manufacturing village of Lowell, is taken from the Boston Mercantile Journal. It was furnished by William Austin, Agent of the Lawrence Corporation.

Yards of Cloth made per annum, 39, 170,040; pounds of Cotton consumed, 12,256,400. Assuming half to be of Land, and half New Orleans and Alabama, the consumption, in bales, is 34,800; a pound of Cotton averaging 3 2-10th yards, 100 lbs. Cotton will produce 80 lbs. Cloth.

As regards the health of persons employed, great numbers have been intermarried, and the result shows that 6 of the females out of 10 enjoy better health than before being employed in the mills; of males one half derive the same advantage.

As regards their moral condition and character, they are not inferior to any portion of the community.

Average wages of Females, clear of board, \$1.90 per week: do. of males, clear of board, 80 cents per day; Medium produce of a Loom on No. 14 Yarn, 38 to 49 yds. per day; do. No. 30, 25 to 30 yds.; average per spindle, 1 1-10th yd. per day. Persons employed by the Companies are paid at the close of each month. The average amount of wages paid per month \$89,000. A very considerable portion of the wages is deposited in the savings bank. Consumption of Starch per annum, 310,000 lbs; do. of Flour for do. in Mills, Print Works and Bleachery, per annum, 3,800 brls. do Charcoal, per annum, 500,000 bushels.

To the above may be added, the extensive Powder Mills of O. M. Whipple, Esq.; the Lowell Bleachery; Flannel Mills; Card and Whip Factory; Planing Machine; Reed Machine; Grist and Saw Mills, together employing about 300 hands, and a capital of \$300,000. Also, in the immediate vicinity, Glass Works, and a Furnace, supplying every description of Castings.

On the 1st of June next, the Middlesex Company will manufacture 500 yards of Satinet per day, in addition to the above, and the consumption of Wool will then be 2000 lbs. per day in their establishment. The Locks and Canals, Machine Shop, including among the 22 Mills, can furnish machinery complete for a Mill of 5000 Spindles in four months, and lumber and materials are always at command, with which to build or rebuild a Mill in that time, if required.

From the Globe.

Extract from Mr. CALHOUN'S speech S. C. the place of his nativity, delivered on the 27th May, 1825.

"Not doubting the necessity of an enlightened system of measures for the security of the country, and the advancement of its true interests, for your disposition to make the necessary sacrifices to sustain it, I gave my zealous efforts in favor of all such measures; the gradual increase of the Navy, a moderate Military establishment, properly organized and instructed, a system of fortification for the defence of the coast, the restoration of specie currency, a due protection of those manufactures of the country which had taken root during the period of war, and restrictions; and finally, a system of connecting the various portions of the country by a judicious system of internal improvement. Nor again was I mistaken in your character."

The above passage from Mr. Calhoun's self-congratulating address, in which he divides the praise with his constituents for bearing the necessary sacrifices, shows conclusively how false are all the denials which have been put in, as to his having been the advocate of the American system in extenso. Mr. Calhoun himself, and all the nullifying prints under his control, have defended his advocacy of the protective Tariff in his speech of 1816, upon the pretence that it was a temporary measure, not a system; but here we have Mr. Calhoun almost ten years after, boasting of it as "an enlightened system of measures," for which he felt bound to acknowledge the virtuous self-denial of his constituents in making sacrifices to sustain.

But we do not quote the passage merely to show that Mr. Calhoun has attempted recently to produce deception in the South, by denying his support of the protective policy as part of "a system of measures"—we quote it to show that in the very year 1825, which Mr. Calhoun has selected in his Report to compare with that of 1833, to mark the increase of expenditure and Executive patronage, was the identical year in which he was congratulating himself upon having put in motion the whole American System. In his Report of Monday last, he inveighs against multiplication of public officers and agents, as marking the progressive corruption of the Government. According to the synopsis of the Report given in the *Intelligencer*, the year 1825 was selected by Mr. Calhoun because he then thought the extent of Executive patronage "too great"—and yet, we now give his own speech, showing that he was at the moment congratulating himself before an assemblage of his constituents, for having put in motion almost the whole "system of measures" out of which the increase of revenue—the increase of expenditure—and the increase of patronage, has grown; and he attempts to fasten on the present Administration the odium of results growing out of this system, when he well knows that the President has labored from the first hour of his Executive existence, to put an end to the whole scheme of corruption which had been devised by Mr. Calhoun—by which in 1825, he reached the Vice Presidency, getting in part the same Northern vote that brought Mr. Adams into the House

as a candidate for the Presidency—and by which he (Mr. Calhoun) expected finally to attain the Presidency himself. The extract we have given, shows the association of mercenary interests to which Mr. Calhoun looked to advance his prospects. They were, "A GRADUAL INCREASE OF THE NAVY"—"A MODERATE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT"—"A SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATION FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COAST"—"A RESTORATION OF SPECIE CURRENCY"—(this is a circumlocution, a metaphorical way of naming the effect for the cause, which prevented his constituents from perceiving that Mr. Calhoun embraced, in his system of measures, the GREAT MAMMOTH BANK.) "A DUE PROTECTION OF MANUFACTURES"—"A SYSTEM OF CONNECTING THE VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE COUNTRY BY A JUDICIOUS SYSTEM OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS." It was upon this broad bottom of interwoven interests, that Mr. Calhoun took his stand as Vice President. The tariff which brought in the whole manufacturing interest—"they Navy," "the Army" were rallied by the "gradual increase" proffered to them. The fortifications were to draw into his service the seaboard States—and internal improvements were to link to his car the western States, while the Bank was to bring with it the commercial classes and all the capitalists—the metallic gentry and stockjobbers.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE. THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The attempts to render the Post Office Department unpopular by the enemies of the Administration is nothing more than might be expected, after the repeated shameful exposures, which the conduct of the men have brought on themselves. The horrid attempt to divide the Union, by a portion of this same faction, under the guise of nullification and the backing which they received from the rest of the same party, North and West, affords the most conclusive evidence of the want of patriotism, and all regard for the principles which should influence men in high stations. By allowing for heavy sums not brought into their estimate, is a moderate calculation to say that both houses of Congress, have wasted more than Two hundred thousand Dollars, in the attempt to assail General Jackson through the Post Office Department; only allow the officers of that department, half that sum, to publish and circulate all which it could prove against these very men, so much concerned for the honor of the country, what would be their standing? and in what light must they be held? Would you believe it gentle reader, that many of these same men are in the daily practice of violating the Post Office laws, sanctioned by themselves.

It is a lamentable fact which has never been sufficiently exposed, that too many members of all parties pay little attention to some of the provisions of the Post Office laws; but there is this wide difference, that a sense of justice restrains and has restrained the friends of General Jackson under former administrations as well as the present, from complaining of extra allowances, to Contractors likely to be ruined by an increase of duty—while the members composing the party most deadly hostile to General Jackson, are not restrained by any considerations; not ever while the millions of pounds, printed at the expense of their constituents, is loading down the mails, do they refrain from the most unjust charges.

If a sense of justice has no influence with such men, it might be supposed that a sense of shame would restrain them; how many of the members of Congress, engaged in this attempt are free from the practice of franking the letters of others, and defrauding the country out of the amount of more money than would pay for the hard services of mail contractors and mail carriers, which is refused by these conscientious gentlemen. The honest people of the United States have no conception of the frauds committed by some of these very men, now so tender of public money, that they can not consent for a mail carrier or contractor to receive a just compensation for the most dangerous and severe duties in our country. None of these gentlemen are expected to acknowledge or deny the frauds they are committing, but there is a mode by which their friends may relieve them from all suspicion; and as it is presumed the honest farmer who supports his country by cheerfully paying his tax, never supposed his member of Congress was concerned in cheating the revenue, and the poor hard working mail carrier out of his just reward. To place this matter out of the reach of doubt let a few, say two or more substantial men of each Congressional district represented by the above conscientious members opposed to the extra allowance to mail carriers and contractors ask the following questions, and place the same in some news paper, so that the names of the parties may be known, and if the same is not contradicted, then let the said member pass for an honest man.

These questions are such, as any man engaged in the attempt to reduce the pay to mail contractors ought for his own sake to answer:—
Question 1st.—How many thousand speeches of Webster, Calhoun, and

others have you franked under 2 oz. the extent of your privilege, and how many over including Books &c.

Question 2nd.—How many thousand frankings have you given out to your friends to enable them to frank what they pleased.

Question 3rd.—How many thousand letters and other papers have you franked for others, contrary to the Post Office laws.

Question 4th.—Have you ever knowingly and willfully evaded the laws by which the revenue of the Post Office department has been regulated.

Question 5th.—Are you willing to make a motion at the next session of Congress, and to urge the passage of a resolution to send for persons, papers, &c., to enable a committee of your body appointed by the Post Master General, to test the truth of the answers you have given to my five questions?

There is nothing so absurd as may be supposed, in the necessity of a tribunal to test the conduct of members of Congress. When they form strong majorities, the constitutional tribunal of the people, unaided by friends is but a poor sort of court to try an artful member. The waste of time on silly measures, could be borne, but the waste of time for the wicked purposes so common at this day, is a crying sin for which this nation is bleeding at every side. To bring Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun together and then to prevent Webster from setting up for himself, has engaged the attention of the small members at a cost to the nation which the people ought to know.

A CITIZEN.

MARRIED.—On Sunday the 23d inst. by the Rev. N. H. Hall Mr. JAMES COWELL to Miss MARGARET A. BROOKS, both of this city.

DIED.—The Hon. DAVID WHITE, Circuit Judge for this Judicial district, on Wednesday last, at his residence in this county.

On Sunday morning last, at her residence near this place Mrs. Elizabeth Blanton, consort of Harrison Blanton, Esq.

On Friday evening last, Joan Preston, infant son of Orlando Brown, Esq.

On Sunday morning last, Henry, son of Henry Wingate, Esq. aged about two years.—*Argus.*

Gen. Wade Hampton recently died in South Carolina.

W. E. BATES,
(AGENT FOR J. J. WORSHAM.)
HAVING determined to remove to Arkansas, offers his whole stock of SADDLERY, harnesses, &c. &c. for sale, complete for carrying on an extensive establishment at private sale. Those wishing to purchase, can procure bargains by calling at his Shop on Main street. If he does not dispose of his stock, &c. by the 2d Monday in March, (court day) he will sell that day to the highest bidder. I will also rent the House in which my shop is, for six months—the balance of the time for which I rented it.

Lexington, Feb. 18—7-10
N. B.—Farmers and others can procure good bargains, as he has on hand a handsome assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, and every other article in his line.

THE CELEBRATED AND THOROUGH BRED HORSE, DUNGANNON, BY SUMPTER.
WILL stand the ensuing season at Fowler's Garden, near Lexington, at 15 DOLLARS, payable within the season, which will commence on the 1st day of March, and end on the 1st day of July. Strict attention will be paid to coarses in all cases, but no responsibility need be expected in case of accidents of any kind. Good and extensive pasturage will be provided gratis for mares from a distance, and they will be grazed if required, at a moderate price.

JAMES L. BRADLEY.

REMOVAL.
NEW GOODS,
FOR FALL & WINTER, 1834.

WM. E. PAINEY,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his customers and the public, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS belonging to Mess. Johnson and Reynolds, and has removed to the fine Storehouse occupied by them No. 46, Main street, two doors below John Tilford & Son's.—He is now opening a large and tasteful supply of **STAPLE AND FANCY MERCHANDISE,**

purchased by himself in New York and Philadelphia, with much care and labour. He hopes his former customers will travel a few doors lower than his old stand, for which he promises to make them a liberal compensation. The greater proportion of his stock is entirely FRESH, FASHIONABLE, and CHEAP, and he thinks it unnecessary to specify the variety which he will exhibit to them as desirable articles as can be procured in the city.

Lexington, Nov 1st 1834.—43-4f

BLACKSMITHING.

THE public are respectfully informed, that JOSHUA ENNIS, the late partner of John R. Shaw, has commenced the BLACKSMITHING on the corner of Hill & Main-streets, where he intends carrying on in all of its various branches, and will be happy to visit on his friends and the public generally. His work, shall be executed in a faithful manner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOSHUA ENNIS.

August 16, 1834.—33-4f

Nuttall's Beer.

MCKENZIE,
HAS on hand a supply of Nuttall's Beer, of first rate quality. Friends can call and make trial of it.
Lexington, Nov. 15

NO HESITATION, OR YOU ARE TOO LATE!

SYLVESTER loses not a moment in laying before his patrons the schemes for the ensuing month. Look at them—there never was a more brilliant opportunity; not a week passes but what SYLVESTER sells some prize of magnitude. A SUPERB SCHEME draws on the 21st March, Grand Capital \$20,000! Early application must be made to prevent disappointment, as these tickets will all be sold long before the drawing; you must therefore be prompt with your orders.

GRAND SCHEME, VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the Disposal Swamp Canal Company. Class No. 2, for 1835.

To be drawn at Alexandria, March 7,

CAPITALS.

25,000 Dollars!

25,000 Dols.—8,000 Dols.—5,000 Dols.—\$3,500—20 of \$2,000—20 of \$500—20 of \$100—20 of \$50—35 of \$160, &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of Package of 25 Whole Tickets in this brilliant Scheme will be sent for \$125.—Halves, Quarters, and Eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 3.—For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.

To be drawn at Alexandria, March 14,

SCHEME.

\$20,000 DOLLARS!

75 prizes of \$5000
20,000 Dols.—5,000 Dols.—\$2000!—1,500 Dols.—1,210 Dols.—75 prizes of 500 Dols.—85 of 200 Dols. &c. &c.

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

Certificate of Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 70 dollars. Certificates of packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway N. York.

MAGNIFICENT!!!

\$300,000!!!

In this Scheme.

Fourteen Prizes in every 25 Tickets.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 6.—for the benefit of the Disposal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria, March 21,

SCHEME!

\$40,000!!!

\$10,000!—\$10,000!—\$5,000!—\$4,000!—\$3,000!—\$2,500!—\$2,000!—\$1,500!—10 of 1,000 dollars, &c. &c.

Lowest Price \$9—Tickets only \$5.

Certificates of a Package of 25 whole tickets in this splendid Scheme may be had for \$140.—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

(?) Send your order if you want the Capitals, as there will be a return for Tickets—and be sure to address

J. S. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, New York.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling.

CLASS NO. 3.—FOR 1835.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Feb. 28,

CAPITALS.

2 OF \$10,000!

\$10,000! \$10,000! \$3,000!

2,000 dols.—20 of 500 dols.—30 of 200 dols., &c. &c.

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this brilliant Scheme will cost only \$60.—Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, N. Y.

FLOUR, MEAL, AND BACON.

ALL of prime quality; as also a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, of every description, kept constantly on hand, and for sale on accommodating terms, by the subscribers, at their Grocery Store, adjoining their Lumber Yard, LUMBER, of all descriptions, bought and sold.

T. K. LAYTON & Co.

Feb. 19—7-3f

T. K. LAYTON & CO.

HAVE on hand a large stock of BRICK and other materials for BUILDING, of prime quality, and intend to continue the

BRICK MAKING & LAYING BUSINESS

as heretofore. Their own personal attention will be given to the business, by which, together with the character of the workmen they will employ, they hope to give satisfaction to their employers.

Feb. 19—7-3f

T. K. L. & Co.

COLUMBUS.

(BY OSCAR.)

THIS distinguished house will stand the approaching season at Harrodsburg, Ky., where he has been in 1832 and 1834.—Pedigree Performances, &c. will appear in bills.

DAVID THOMPSON.

Garrard co. Ky. Feb. 14, 1834.—6-4f.

Jessamine County, Set.

TAKEN UP, by H. Daniel,

near Nicholasville, a bright Sorrel Mare, three years old last spring, a few white hairs in her mane, and a small star or white hair in her forehead, long switch tail,—

Appraised to 27 dollars and 50 cents, by John Portland and Wm. P. Daniel, before me this 6th day of October, 1834.

A. WAKE, J.P.

A Copy, Attest, JOUN M. PRICE, Cleric.

FARM TO RENT.

THE well known FARM, the former residence of Charles McGowan, 24 miles from the city of Lexington, on the Nicholasville road. For information apply at the Farm, or to

NANCY KAY, Commis.

JACOB HULL,

JOHN WILSON.

